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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1835.

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THE CONVENT.

TO THE REV. PATRICK BYRNE.
Of the Roman Catholic order of Priests.

Sir—You published a long letter the other day in the Boston Courier, which the friends of Miss Reed did not then think of sufficient importance to notice. It has since been republished so widely, it may possibly pass for more than its value if it is not *brosed*. It was written in bad English, but in much better temper than we have yet seen exhibited by any of the learned College at the Convent.

Considering that you were the Confessor of Miss Reed, and might *now* make her have said any thing you wish she had said, you certainly have evinced considerable forbearance in your letter;—especially when you saw “mother church” standing so much in need of the convenient doctrine, that the end justifies the means. Your mildness contrasts strongly with the violent “liar” and “imposter” language of a “Lady,” who, however “Superior,” she may be in *title*, is certainly addicted to very inferior epithets. You deserve, sir, to be respected considerably, for having so far departed from the classical ideal of Mount Benedict, as to show that you have heard somewhere out of a cloister, of the maxim of a philosophic poet, that—

“Want of decency is want of sense.”

Possibly you may have mistaken for a canon of the Pope of Rome this maxim of the “Pope of Twickenham.”

But it is in something more substantial than style that you differ from the “Lady Superior,” you compel us heretics, who are in the dark about the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of truth in the masculine and feminine neuter genders of your monastic orders, to decide between your veracity and that of the Superior. You forgot to compare notes and “cards,” father Byrne, and one of the other of you have told a very naughty story. There are no two ways for you both to get out of it, and here it is.

The Superior in her celebrated “card” says—“Rebecca Theresa Reed, alias St. Mary Agnes, though it was not known till a few months since, by the inmates of the Ursuline Community, that she *ever* had any pretension to the latter name.”

Father Byrne, in his letter to the Courier, says—“I informed her she might be received by the name of Rebecca Theresa or any other she preferred, and she herself chose *Mary Agnes*. Then after about three months instruction, I administered baptism to her by this name.”

There it is in black and white! The “Superior” says that it never was known at the Convent till a few months ago that Miss Reed had any pretension to the name of Mary Agnes, and now you tell the Superior and the world that the Superior must have known as well as you, that three years and a half ago you baptized Miss Reed by the name of Mary Agnes! Pray, worthy father, have the members of your church no pretension to their baptismal names?

As to the title of *Saint*, which the Superior affixes to Miss Reed in her classical card, you know it never was assumed by her, but if you will have the kindness to send to the Editor those notes of the Superior (which you quote a few words of to hint your purpose, omitting the rest, and possibly mistaking the dates) you may furnish evidence that the Lady Superior wrote to you in very flattering terms about “Saint Mary Agnes” and our “dear little convert.” We would be greatly obliged to you, worthy father, for the original of those notes.

Another matter between you and the Superior reads awkwardly. Speaking of Miss R. before she entered the Convent, you say “after seeing some specimens of her writing”—but the Superior has authorized her friends to publish in the N. Y. Evening Star, this assertion—“she (the Superior) soon found that this young woman (Miss Reed) could scarcely read or write *sew*,” now you admit in your letter that Miss Reed employed herself in doing ornamental work, you only say—“I never received from Miss Reed any thing for myself, or for the Church or for the Altar.” Ah! father, is there not a little touch of the doctrines of Ignatius Loyola in this? Never received from Miss Reed herself! No you never did, but who wrought the lace that is or was on your Altar! who wrought the Bishop’s robe, &c. &c. Who sent a present of ten dollars, a crucifix, &c. to Miss Reed, for her ornamental work? Did you never receive any work from any person, which you had some little suspicion was the labor of Miss Reed’s hands?

Here then you are all at loggerheads among yourselves. You and the Jesuit of Aug. 6th, admit that Miss Reed was well skilled in ornamental needle work, and if you will call on that worthy lady, Miss Nevins, who still teaches a school at Lechmere Point, she will show you a specimen of Miss Reed’s embroidery while a scholar there before she went to the Convent, and will tell you how expert she was.

On the other hand the Superior authorizes Judge Fay or some of his family, who appear in the Evening Star, to say that Miss Reed could scarcely write or *sew*.—If the Superior did not authorize that statement, then the Judge or whoever wrote the article has told a plumpier. Twist it about any how, and it looks rather crooked, don’t it father Byrne?

But this is not all, we have got you upon the confessional, and must keep you there a little longer, though we trust, in all charity and good nature.

You say that on page 61 Miss Reed mentions a sermon, which she heard on Good Friday, and which you add was April 1, (meaning no doubt April 1, 1831,) and that “from what she says there, and other parts of the narrative, a person might suppose that she had frequently visited and been well acquainted with the Superior, even before she was introduced to me. This however, I believe was not the case.” Then father Byrne, you don’t believe the Superior tells the truth, for here again you and she have got hold of the two ends of the fact, pulling different ways. You say that in a few weeks after being introduced to you, she came to reside at No 29 Austin street, (Mrs Haynes or Mrs Payne’s) where she remained till she went into the Convent. Again you say that she had been there “a considerable time before I yielded to her oft repeated wishes to give her a letter of introduction to the Superior,” and you add that after this, you saw the Superior and that she only consented to see Miss Reed and even then with some reluctance, in order to disabuse her of her notions of becoming a Nun!

All this must have happened, according to your own story, long after March 1831, because you say you first saw Miss Reed in March 1831, and that it was after that she went to Mrs Haynes, and that she had been staying there “a considerable time” before you introduced her to the Superior, who had never seen her before that time.

Very well, that is your side of the case. Now what says “My Lady Superior” to all this? Here is her elegant handwriting, (and nobody can mistake it, for though masculine, it is very beautiful) and it reads “Ursuline Community, Mt. Benedict, Aug. 4, 1831,” and is directed on the outside to a person the Superior *now* says through her friends was a very ignorant, very poor, and very obscure man, but whom she then

styled “William C. Reed, Esquire.” Moreover, it says, “your daughter has been here repeatedly since last November, soliciting me to receive her.”

There, father Byrne, the Superior says Miss Reed had been at the Convent repeatedly, soliciting her ever since November, 1830, and now you say that you first introduced Miss Reed to her ladyship in about May or June, 1831, some six months after.

Oh! father Byrne! father Byrne! some of us will want absolution for this! So much for the point-blank contradictions between Father Byrne, the Superior, and the author of “An Episcopalian.” Enough is shown to hold you Mr Byrne, to the strictest proof of any other fact you attempt to assert in your letter.

Why, bless you, father Byrne, and grant you better eyes, or clearer spectacles—you don’t read English much better than you write it. You attribute the desire of Miss Reed in March, 1831, to see you, to her wish to get introduced to the Superior, when the Superior herself says Miss Reed had repeatedly visited her, ever since November, four months before that time! You further say, “that it was not Mrs Graham that first urged and requested her to see me, as intimated in pages 60 and 61.”

Now, there is no such intimation or assertion in pages 60 and 61. There is not a word about “urging to see me.” The relation in the narrative is perfectly easy and natural. Miss Reed was anxious to get into the Convent, and Mrs Graham, who knew Mr B., spoke of him, no doubt, as a proper person to consult; and we are surprised, sir, that as a gallant Irishman, you do not appreciate the honor conferred on you. So of what you say about being *foiled* on page 58. There is no such allusion there. Should you knock out the *i* in that word, and put another *o* there, you would hit the mark nigher than you have now.

Well, sir, we might make a very long story of this, but it hardly seems as if the play were worth the candle. The astonishment of every body is, that you, a Priest, intimate at the Convent, deny not one substantial fact in the narrative, touching the discipline at the institution, while you write volumes on little matters that amount to nothing either way, and confirm more of the narrative than you deny. You lay great stress on Miss Reed’s telling you that her mother wished her to become a Catholic. Miss Reed says, page 37, that her mother’s dying injunction was, if there was a holier people than Episcopalians, she had only to seek and she would find them. She, no doubt, thought she had found them in the Convent, and might have supposed she was following the injunctions of her mother.

But father Byrne, why do you intimate that Roman Catholics do not regard the baptism of Protestant ministers as *invalid*? Will you show any authority for your regarding baptism by unordained heretics as a holy sacrament? Is Thomas Ward any authority with you, who scouts at the whole Episcopal succession, and declares that “Matthew Parker and the rest of Queen Elizabeth’s new Bishops were no otherwise made than by the Queen’s letters patent,” and that the Episcopal form designed by King Edward 6th and Elizabeth were *invalid*? Pshaw! father Byrne, don’t pretend to flatter us that you believe it possible a Protestant minister can perform a valid baptism.

You tell a great deal in your letter about the *sun* on August next being Sunday. You have since found out that was an error in type. The date, the 7th, was the nearest Miss Reed and her friends could fix it. They all agree it was in August she entered the Convent.—Even if there be an error in the month, where no dates were kept, it is wholly immaterial. After your monstrous errors, you should be the last to be nice about dates.—Miss Reed’s brother, in his statement, p. 39, says that the interview he had with his sister on the bridge, was a short time before she went into the Convent. You say that interview was in June, though it was not published in the Jesuit till the 6th of August. Out again, father Byrne, in your dates. The Superior, in her note to Miss R.’s father, August 4, 1831, says that she was then willing to receive her with his approbation for two or three quarters, and desired an answer by the bearer. Did she wait a month and eight days before she received Miss Reed? If she did, her “Episcopalian” in the New York Star romances; for he there says, “To this letter (to Mr Reed) no answer was returned.” The Superior becoming interested in a young person so abandoned by her relations on account of her religion, at length received her as a pupil on charity.” How much “at length”—did she leave her so abandoned for a month and eight days? Fie on such “charity,” if she did. We don’t believe it. Then as to the interview with her brother on the bridge. You hint that Miss R. could not have read the Jesuit in the Convent. True; no ray of intelligence is ever suffered to penetrate that dark abode. The lives of saints and homilies is all they read there. But as the Jesuit was printed on August 6th, and Miss Reed does not say she entered the Convent till August 7th, she might have seen the paper, and had the conversations alluded to.

There is one thing Mr Byrne, we are surprised at.—You admit that you saw the letter to Miss Mary Francis which Miss Reed was writing after she left the Convent, and you give the worldly name of that young lady, which is a betrayal of a fact you had no right to disclose. Now sir, will you or your friends show what became of that young lady? Again, if you saw her letter to Miss R., as you now pretend, you must have seen that Miss Francis spoke of Miss Reed having abandoned the Catholic Religion, on account of the hypocrisy or misconduct of its professors; and yet you say that Miss Reed shed tears at your bare suggestions that she might abandon that same religion if she returned to her friends! Sir, why did you not see that she was restored to her friends as soon as she left the Convent? Why did you advise her not to go to her friends, for fear she should change her religion as a Roman Catholic? In all else we are disposed to look with lenity on your proceedings, but in this you assumed an awful, a wicked responsibility. You admit you feared that her eloquent would injure the Convent, and you then sought still to retain her in your toils, by advising her not to return to her friends, for fear she would get into the hands of the Protestants, and that the truth would come out. Father Byrne, father Byrne, with this offence on your conscience, it comes badly from you to talk of Miss Reed’s dissimulation and duplicity in the Convent. If this is to be the test of your veracity and Miss R.’s for you desire, you will find the standard too short for you. You must be stretched a great deal to conform to it! Besides, the dissimulation of Miss R. in the Convent, was simply a measure of precaution, to enable her to escape from prison. Mr Byrne we leave you to your own reflections.

WOLFANGUM.

BLANK BOOKS.—Just received at the Auction and Commission Rooms, 45 Washington street, five cases of Russia bound and other Blank Books, of the best quality—making a complete assortment. They will be sold at the lowest prices. T. M. BAKER, Formerly Baker & Alexander.

QUILTS, FINE SALT AND ASHES.—7 bales, 1st quality Russian quilts—150 bags fine blown Salt, a superior article, 10 to the ton—20 or 30 casks Pot Ashes, 1st sort, customers and the public, of the best quality—making a complete assortment. They will be sold at the lowest prices. T. M. BAKER, Formerly Baker & Alexander.

FOR SALE.—A modern built brick Dwelling House—pleasantly situated at the south part of the city. Price \$5300. For further particulars inquire of a1-1w MARSH, CAPE & LYON, 133 Washington st.

CHAIRS, WASH STANDS, TOILET TABLES, SETTEES, &c.—at Wholesale and Retail.—THERON E. CLARK, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Store No 36 Commercial St., where he will keep a general assortment of the above named articles, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices for cash or approved credit. Persons buying for the trade, or shipping would do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing. copis&copis3m m24

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN SIMMS respectfully informs the citizens of Boston and Charleston, that he has this day taken into partnership Mr CHARLES THOMAS of Charleston, and that they shall continue to manufacture the first rate of Satin Weaver Halls, and keep constantly on hand a full supply, at wholesale or retail, at No 59 Commercial street, where all persons may call and examine the most liberal terms, for cash or approved credit.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The subscribers have entered into a co-partnership under the firm of W. & H. WISWELL, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at No 156 Hanover st. They will devote the above business, and hope by their strict attention and exertion to please the public, and merit and receive a liberal share of its patronage. Cutting done at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. W. WISWELL, H. WISWELL, Boston, Feb 21, 1835. tr

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the line of his profession at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, having made extensive alterations by the addition of the store adjoining, and other improvements, which will enable him to conduct a general Tailoring Establishment of the most extensive scale, and by strict attention to his calling, at least to merit a share of public patronage. Having made arrangements with Merchant Tailors in New York and Philadelphia to transmit immediately on arrival the London Fashions, which will enable gentlemen to furnish themselves in the first style, and sooner than can be procured in any other establishment in this city.

N. P. S. has just received from New York a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Fancy Vesting. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves, particularly some splendid Cloths and London Quilts.

N. P. S. continues the agency of Tailors’ Chalk, an article well known by the trade as being well adapted to drawing lines on stuffs, and is easily erased.

Also, a large assortment of Tape Measures, some of them a first rate article, which is much wanted by the trade in general.

Orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to if addressed to NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, Nos 10 & 12 Congress street, Boston.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN SIMMS respectfully informs the citizens of Boston and Charleston, that he has this day taken into partnership Mr CHARLES THOMAS of Charleston, and that they shall continue to manufacture the first rate of Satin Weaver Halls, and keep constantly on hand a full supply, at wholesale or retail, at No 59 Commercial street, where all persons may call and examine the most liberal terms, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN SIMMS obtained the premium awarded by the American Institute, in New York at the last annual Fair, for the best Draft Satin Weaver Hat.

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NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PLETCHER & HAYWARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the late firm will be settled by OLIVER PLETCHER, who will continue business at the Old Stand, No 2 India street.

OLIVER PLETCHER, JOSHUA H. HAYWARD. m2

BRUSHES AT COST.—Boston Brush manufactory, No 28 Exchange street. JOHN G. MCMURRAY has on hand a very extensive assortment of Brushes—comprising every kind and quality, manufactured or imported. Being desirous to reduce my stock of Brushes, I will sell on such terms as will make it an object for dealers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Among my Brushes are four thousand extra fine Ground Paint Brushes, made of the best quality Russian and Prussian bristles. Also, eight hundred dozen extra fine Ground Oval Varnish Brushes—a superior article, made of French bristles.

All brushes warranted. 1m-a6

DRAPERS’ CLOTHING STORE. 27 Brattle st.—sortment of British Goods from the first manufacturers of Europe and America, suitable for the present and coming seasons; consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Vestings, Bombazines, Molekins, and all articles suitable for the gentlemen’s toilette. The public will continue to find this establishment equal to any in Boston for an assortment of ready made clothes, and Travellers who may need, will find it a most desirable place to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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All brushes warranted. 1m-a6

BOYS’ CLOTHES, READY MADE.—A good assortment constantly on hand, suitable for boys of all ages. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap from auction, which will be sold low by the yard, or made into garments for gentlemen or boys’ wear, in a manner and style excelled by none in this city, at the subscribers’.

N. B.—Boys’ Clothes cut and warranted to fit. m10

A CARD.—W. H. RODGERS, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Rodgers’ Imperial Stockings, respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the above branch of his business he keeps a general and superior assortment of Linens, Gloves, Braces, Silks, Satins, Handkerchiefs, Neckties &c. &c.—all of which he will endeavor to supply his customers as cheap and as rich articles as can be found in the city. 81 Washington street, Joy’s building, No 6, 2nd floor, nearly opposite the Post Office. P&S m17

ISAAC L. HILDRETH, Merchant Tailor, has taken the Store No 4 Rodgers’ Building, Congress street, formerly occupied by John H. Simonds—where he will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest style and variety of fabric to suit those who may favor him with their patronage. tr

OLD PORT AND SHERRY WINE. PIPES old Port Wine, entitled to debenture, from the house of Hunt, Newman, Rouse & Co. double diamond brand Prussian high grade of wine shipped by that house.

15 casks old Pale Sherry 17 casks old Brown do. do. to debenture.—Paul H. & Co. brand, well known in this market as a superior article. For sale by JOHN TYLER, No. 9 Central Wharf. 2mis m18

NOTICE.—A Mr Nathaniel Harlow and a Mr C. Hill, are requested to call for the goods, and settle their bills, that they bought at my sale of clothing at No 68 Ann street, on Friday, 3d inst. D. HERSEY, Aucr.

NOTICE TO HAT FINISHERS.—Wanted, 2 or 3 first rate silk and fur Hat Finishes—apply at HIBBARD & MACNURT, Silk Hat Factory, No 10 Washington st. a2

CARRIAGE OR IRISH MOSS. 4 crates of this much esteemed article, with directions for use, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO. 23 Granite stores, Commercial wharf. 6m m10

RODGERS’ SON’S PENKNIVES, &c.—A prime assortment of the genuine Rodgers’ Son’s Penknives, silver steel, with pearl and buck handles—do Desk Knives and Razors. Also—Rodgers’ superior Razors—the genuine Chas. Emerson’s Razor Strap—Pomery’s do—German and Scotch Hones—best quality Soaps—Dressing Cases &c. &c. with every article adapted for the Gentleman’s toilet—for sale by JOHN MARSH, 77 Washington st, Joy’s building, opposite the post office. tr

BEAVER HATS, CAPS, &c.—A splendid assortment of Beaver and other Hats, are kept constantly for sale at BARRY’S Commission Store, where also may be found every description of Caps, of every kind of fashion and color—Gentlemen’s Gloves, of various descriptions—silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c. ept1-d25

DOG LOST.—Lost, on Saturday last, a pointer puppy, head, white feet, white on the end of his tail, and on his breast, with a yellowish colored body—short hair—long ears—long tail. Whoever will return said Dog to the stable of ANDREW MORTON Jr, Hawley place, shall be suitably rewarded, at

PERFORATED CARDS, &c.—This day received and for sale at MARSH’S No 77 Washington street, Joy’s building, a large assortment of New Patterns, some very rich and splendid. Also, Perforated Paper—a small parcel of Perforated Tissue Paper, that has been offered for sale, intended as ornaments for Glasses, Fruit, &c. &c. 9w a1

OYSTERS.—I, B. BAKER, formerly HAMBLEN & BAKER, Commercial Oyster Room, No 92 Milk st, next door to the Commercial Coffee House, respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have a large supply of salt and fresh Oysters, which they will sell as low as can be bought in Boston. ept1-m26

APPRENTICE WANTED.—a blacksmith busi-ness—apply at 3 Brattle square. a2

PATENT FEATHER DRESSING.—The subscriber having the right of Reynolds’ Patent Machine for Dressing old and new Feathers, for the State of Massachusetts, and having put it in operation, he is ready to receive orders from any who may favor him with a call.

The operation of the machine produces the following effect: new feathers are dried of their excessive moisture and purified of their disagreeable and unpleasant odor. The same results are effected on old feathers, and besides they are restored to their original liveliness, even after they have been long compressed together and rendered exceedingly uncomfortable for use. They are also thoroughly cleaned of all the dirt, perspiration, and pestiferous gases, which feathers long used, must have imbibed, which cannot be otherwise preserved to health, and which has never failed to excite the wonder of those who have witnessed the result.

As this is the first machine of the kind ever put in operation in the United States, which has been highly recommended by physicians and others in all places where it has been established, the subscriber feels confident it will receive immediate attention from all lovers of health, comfort and economy. The operation of dressing the feathers is simple and may be witnessed by any who are disposed to call at the shop, No 102 Cambridge street, where the machine is in successful operation.

Feathers to be dressed can be sent and returned again in the tick, without the owner’s being to the inconvenience of exchanging them. Those who wish can have their beds dressed and returned again the same day they are delivered, provided the work be engaged a short time previous to their delivery.

N. B.—The operation of the machine does not break or otherwise injure in the least the feathers, nor does it effect any waste of them—nothing being removed except dirt, dampness, &c. If the work is not done as recommended, there will be no charge.

Any one wishing to purchase the right of the machine, either for the city or country, will please to call. All feather dealers would find it much to their advantage to have one of said machines.

All orders punctually attended to. F. STEELE. J13-6p-3awtf

PATENT ADHESIVE FELT, FOR COVERING SHIPS’ BOTTOMS. FAIRBANKS, LOBBING & CO. corner of Kilby and Milk streets, respectfully give notice to Ship Owners, that they have on hand, and will be supplied from time to time with the PATENT ADHESIVE FELT, for covering ships’ bottoms.

The utility of this article has been fully tested by the Board of Commissioners of the United States Navy, that during the last year they purchased more than sixty thousand sheets, and have recently ordered fifty thousand sheets for the present year. This Felt affords a complete protection against the destructive effects of the worm, whilst, by its strength and flexibility, it also prevents leakage, whether arising by working of ships in stress of weather, by accident, or otherwise. It will prevent the corrosion of iron, by the contact of the copper on iron fastenings, where the fastenings and heads of bolts are protected by a covering of it.

There are many instances of ships in the East India and other services having the copper accidentally rubbed off, by which the wood has not only got through the wood, sheathing and tarred paper, but also got through the plank, and occasioned leakage and damage, as well as laborious working at the pumps, and many other instances of leakage, occasioned by ships working in heavy gales. Against both of these, it is submitted a covering of the Patent Felt affords complete protection.

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There are many instances of ships in the East India and other services having the copper accidentally rubbed off, by which the wood has not only got through the wood, sheathing and tarred paper, but also got through the plank, and occasioned leakage and damage, as well as laborious working at the pumps, and many other instances of leakage, occasioned by ships working in heavy gales. Against both of these, it is submitted a covering of the Patent Felt affords complete protection.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1835.

Upon our First Page, we have published, by request, a reply to the Rev. Mr. Byrne, which, we intend, shall end in the Post the controversy about Miss Reed, being convinced that it is prolonged more from mercenary views than a desire to elicit the truth.

"THE ANSWER OF THE LADY SUPERIOR" is published this day.

GOOD NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

We have received, says the Globe, the vote of Nottoway county, from a friend who writes that the result "has disappointed both parties—it has almost asounded the Whigs: ARCHER is of course left out, and JONES is as fine a fellow as you can have in the next Congress." The majority for Jones is 135. All the counties in Mr. Archer's District have not yet voted, but our correspondent considers the result in Nottoway, with the known disposition of the other counties, as decisive.

Henrico, the county in which is the city of Richmond, (many of the citizens of the town being entitled to vote in the county,) has set a noble example in vindication of the rights of the people, and has given a majority of 60 for the administration candidate for the House of Delegates.

Connecticut.—The Hartford Times of Wednesday says:—

The hasty footing of the votes for Governor in 92 towns, gives Edwards a majority of TWO THOUSAND AND SIXTY TWO VOTES. The remaining towns will increase the majority. The Democratic Congress ticket has a larger majority than Governor.

In 70 towns the Democratic Congressional Ticket has thirteen hundred and thirteen majority.

There are one hundred and thirty-two towns in the State.

From present appearances, we judge there will be nearly, or quite, two to one in both branches in the Legislature favorable for Democracy.

Hartford County, with the exception of Burlington, gives the Democratic Congress ticket, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THREE majority. This is unprecedented in Hartford county politics.

The Representatives in Hartford County will stand twenty-four Democrats to ten Federal Whigs. This is a complete revolution since last year, when our test vote stood, usually only twelve out of thirty-four.

In Middlesex, we learn generally, that our friends have succeeded in electing their representatives in every town.

Senatorial.—In Senatorial District No. 1, Levi Barnes, the Democratic candidate is elected by 162 majority over the Federal Whig candidate.

In District No. 2, Samuel Mills, Democrat, is elected by a majority of 246 over Eli B. Haskell.

The two Democratic candidates in Tolland, Holt in No. 20, and Clark, in No. 21, are undoubtedly elected.

Returns from nearly every town in the county of New London leave scarcely a doubt that the Senators in Districts No. 7, No. 8 and No. 6, have all gone Democratic.

Our friends assure us two of the Senatorial Districts in New Haven, Nos. 5 and 6 are Democratic.

Windham South, No. 13, has elected Mr. White, the Democratic candidate, and in Windham North, an even chance that we have elected Mr. Bulkley in No. 14.

The Election of Members of the next Congress have been completed in the following States:—

	Democratic.	Whigs and Nullifiers.
Louisiana,	3	2
Illinois,	1	—
Maine,	6	2
South Carolina,	2	7
Ohio,	9	10
Pennsylvania,	17	11
New Jersey,	6	—
New York,	31	9
Georgia,	9	—
Delaware,	—	1
Massachusetts,	1	11
Vermont,	—	5
Connecticut,	6	—
New Hampshire,	5	—
	96	58

A Doubtful Compliment.—The Advocate, in speaking of the late session of the Legislature, says:—

"Among the Representatives who have taken a firm, able and honorable stand through the session, Mr. Everett of Boston, stands foremost. He has secured the warm respect of nearly the whole delegations from all but his own county."

The Stone Cutters.—At a meeting of the New York Stone Cutters on Friday evening last, it is said the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, That to effect the speedy annihilation of the diabolical system altogether, we most strenuously request all our brother mechanics, and others, that are members of Fire Companies, not to assist at the extinguishment of any fire, wherein, on, or about the said fire may in any way be composed of goods manufactured at the State Prisons."

By a "Notice" in another column it will be seen that the Journeymen Stone Cutters have turned out for less hours.

The New York Transcript states that Buzzell, who was tried and acquitted on a charge of participating in the destruction of the Convent, was to lecture in Providence, a few days since, on the enormity of the Catholic creed—but understanding that a considerable number of Catholics were likely to be present, he was persuaded to desist.

"Not a Stockholder but a Donor," we intended to publish before now, but as the whole subject has received its quietus by the action of the Legislature, we do not think it worth while to say anything more about it.

We are gratified to see that the New York Post has taken up the subject of Court Martials—we believe them to be tyrannical and unjust in most of their proceedings, and more influenced by corruption and individual power, than any other form of trial extant.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a Circular to all the Collectors and Receiving officers of U. S. directing them not to receive in payment for any public dues, Bank notes under the denomination of \$5, after the 30th of September next.

The Federalists find it very difficult to get any satisfactory returns from the Connecticut election—and some of them have miraculously forgotten that there is such a state in New England.

The Franklin Mercury, a Whig paper, is out against Mr. Everett's nomination for Governor.

Temperance.—We have occasionally touched upon this subject, and reproached the indiscreet zeal of a parcel of fanatics who are attempting to make this great moral reformation, the means of advancing their personal interests, and the political or sectarian views of the parties to which they are attached. We have always deprecated this course, because so far from advancing, it retards the progress of Temperance. Public sentiment had already become awake to the advantages of temperance long before Temperance societies were formed. Designing men seized upon this state of public opinion, and formed Temperance Societies, not so much to advance the cause of Temperance, as for the purpose of subjecting masses of men to their control in other matters, and from a domineering and dictatorial spirit. Notorious Bachanals, whose Bardsolph visages give incontestible proof of former as well as present indulgences, have in this quarter been forward in the Temperance cause. Sincere and pious men have turned with disgust from an association where exalted debauchees and temperance drunkards are the leaders.

Such people, and the means they have pursued, have evidently injured the progress of temperance. Men will not be coerced even into temperance, and especially they will not submit to be lectured and controlled by such people as we have described. Temperance, if it flourish at all, must succeed from a rational conviction of its utility, and not from coercion. The humble in wealth feel that the rich have no more right to measure the ardent spirit that the poor may wish to drink, than the poor have to measure the wine or porter the rich may drink. And it is a fact of notoriety that many of the rich, who pretend that the use of alcohol is injurious, drink more of it in wine, bottled cider or beer, than the poor man drinks in his grog, which they wish to stop. They virtually say as the hypocrites of old—"Brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye."

There are two points of view in which the Temperance cause, as now managed, ought to be considered—first, the right of the State authorities to interfere in the sale of spirits; and secondly, the propriety of any interference with persons moderately using spirituous liquors, by those who use wine, cider, beer, or any other intoxicating drink, or other substances. The latter point we shall consider first.

Wine drinkers and beer drinkers call themselves temperate, and contend that rum drinkers ought to be restrained, because rum and other liquors contain alcohol, which hurts the human system. We think the too free use of alcohol injurious to the animal economy, but we see no reason why the rum drinker must be subject to the wine drinker and beer drinker, more than the latter should be subject to the former. If every man would reform himself, and those the law makes subject to his control, his own family, the interference with his neighbor's habits would be as useless as it is impertinent.

We wish to show that wine drinkers and beer drinkers, who are the great temperance men, actually take as much alcohol as rum drinkers, generally.

Alcohol exists, ready formed, in wine, and may be obtained by distillation, and it may also be separated from wine by adding to the wine a solution of subacetate of lead, entering the liquor, and adding to the filtered liquid dry pearlash.

The proportion of alcohol, in rum, brandy, gin, or whiskey, as it is usually sold at the shops, is about 50 parts in an hundred. Best and common Madeira wine contains 25 parts alcohol in every hundred of wine, so that two glasses of these kinds of wine contain as much of the alcoholic poison, as one of brandy, rum, &c.

The lighter Madeira wines, Sherry wine, Port wine and the like, contain about 20 parts alcohol in every 100 parts of wine, making two and a half glasses equal to a glass of brandy. Sauterne, Claret, Chateau Margaux, and the like, contain a little more than 11 parts alcohol to every 100 parts of wine. Old ale and strong beer contain about the same proportion of alcohol, exclusive of their narcotic properties, and cider about five parts in an hundred of alcohol. These quantities of alcohol are exclusive of any reinforcements that are made.

Many a Temperance man will drink with his dinner a half bottle of Porter or Ale, which is equal to about two glasses of Brandy, and yet he thinks it a criminal business if his poor neighbor, returning from his hard labor were to drink daily but half a glass of spirit of any kind. We wish not to be misunderstood on this subject, we are from habit and principle in favor of Temperance, and hence we do not wish to see so fair a cause of moral reform, marred and brought into ridicule by wine bibbers and beer sots. We are sure that Temperance will never be promoted by the interference of such men, and especially if they attempt any thing like coercion, whether of the law, or of Temperance Society combinations. We advise all men of this kind to begin their reformation at home, and cease to molest their neighbors. We advise them to use only the weapons of reason and fair argument, and let the law alone, for if they press the matter too far, they will compel men to learn their rights, and to discern that a State Legislature has no more authority to prevent the selling of ardent spirits, than they have to prevent the selling of pork, and butter and cheese, and domestic cottons and woollens. But we shall defer a consideration of this part of the subject to a moment of more leisure.

We stated that, at the public meeting held in Worcester, at which Mr. Willard presided as Chairman, upwards of 500 people were present—the Mercantile Journal undertook to correct us, and said there were only 3 or 400—the Worcester papers received yesterday estimates the number at six hundred. The Journal further says that Mr. Lincoln did not knock Mr. Goodrich down, but that Mr. G. knocked Mr. L. down, which appears to be the case—the facts, as related by a friend of Mr. G.'s are as follows:—

"J. W. Goodrich and Levi Lincoln Jr. (late midshipman of the Potomac) were standing on the steps of the Central Exchange about dusk, on the evening alluded to, conversing upon the subject of Temperance. Mr. Lincoln stated that a certain resolution—the purport of which he briefly related, had been passed by the Temperance folks at a caucus recently held at Mr. Porter's Temperance House. Mr. G. replied that no such resolution was passed at the caucus, for he was there himself all the evening, and knew what was done. 'It did pass,' said Mr. L., 'for one of your own party told me so.' 'It is false,' said Mr. G., 'it is not so.' 'It is false,' said Mr. L., 'do you intend to tell me I lie?' 'No,' by no means Lincoln," said Mr. G. "What do you

intend to say, then?" inquired Mr. L. "I intend to say," said Mr. G., "whoever says that such a resolution was passed at the caucus, says that which is not true." Mr. L. then instantly struck Mr. G., and Mr. G. returned the blow, and knocked Mr. L. from the steps and he fell upon the sidewalk some six or eight feet distant. Mr. G. followed in pursuit—Mr. L. was allowed to get up and when he attempted to strike again, he was seized and held by Mr. G., who said to him "Lincoln I don't want to hurt you, but you must keep still." After much effort to strike and get loose from Mr. G., Mr. L. manifested a disposition to be still, when Mr. G. released him and the parties separated."

It is true that watch has been set to protect the Temperance Tavern, and that travellers have slept in barns; and further, so great was the alarm that the wife of one of the Worcester Representatives wrote to her husband, requesting him to return home immediately, as she did not feel safe in her own house.

The Meeting of Citizens of Worcester held on the 3d ult., and composed of persons opposed to the measures of the temperance reformers in that town, passed a series of temperate and judicious resolutions, approving of "all the efforts which sincere and earnest philanthropists can make in a spirit of justice and moderation to mitigate, diminish, or overcome the evils of intemperance; but they cannot but entertain the most decided disapprobation of those measures which have for their basis a system either of menace or coercion"—and refusing to recognize the right of any portion of their fellow citizens, however respectable or numerous, to determine for them as to the views and opinions they shall profess. The concluding resolution expresses the opinion that "the Selectmen of this Town ought not to be influenced by the late vote of the town, advising them to withhold their approbation from Retailers and Innholders, but are bound to proceed and by this meeting are requested to proceed and act on all applications therefor which may be made to them, according to the dictates of their own judgment."

The Boston Union Temperance Society organized April 9, 1834, has now about two hundred and fifty members, and an effort is about to be made to increase the number. Its general organization is similar to the numerous other societies formed for the same purpose.

Important.—News received by Express at the office of the Boston Commercial Gazette, on Thursday morning!

The New England Museum will be open for visitors this day and evening."

In consequence of this important information, published in the Gazette on Thursday morning, the only paper which had the news, stocks in the Stuffed Elephant, dried Crocodile, the Boston Beauty and Daniel Lambert, reared high.

Family Library, No. 72.—The Sacred History of the World, attempted to be Philosophically considered in a series of Letters to a Son. By Sharon Turner, Vol. 2.—This volume contains the second part of Turner's sacred philosophical history of the world, from the press of Messrs Harper and Brothers—a work of great excellence and value and one which should be in every library, in every house, and read by every body.

Music.—The Musical Society, at the Masonic Temple, will present a very inviting entertainment. She will be assisted by the Orchestra of the Tremont Theatre, and the Boston Military Band of Brass Instruments, consisting of twenty-four performers. Her selection of music is in excellent taste, combining the most popular pieces of the day, and the whole arrangement is such as cannot fail to attract a large and fashionable audience.

We acknowledge the receipt of several bunches of fine Radishes from Daniel Goodale, Jr., of the Central Hotel, Middletown, Conn. Mr. Goodale is no tyro in gardening or tavern-keeping, but he has always a plenty of good things on hand for those who sojourn with him. Middletown, by the way, is a delightful place for a summer residence—being on the banks of the Connecticut, and surrounded by some of the most perfect scenery in existence.

Prepare.—Miss Kemble's Journal will be for sale in the course of a few days, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is all printed.

It is rumored that the Hon. Levi Lincoln is about to resign his seat in Congress.

A young man, about 25 years of age, was found dead in a school-house in Weston, on Tuesday morning. He had opened both his arms with a razor, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. He wore upon the wall of the house with a coal—"This is my name, Franklin Folsom, of Wilmot, New Hampshire." His dress was a blue coat and pantaloons, and black vest—his eyes and hair dark.—Advocate.

We learn that the estates of the late Gardner Greene and Wm. H. Boardman, have been purchased by two of our enterprising citizens, and are to be cut up for building lots, and the gravel used to fill up the area of the Boston and Lowell Railroad depot in this city.—Ibid.

Suicide.—Samuel Clapp, a prisoner in the jail in Salem, confined on the charge of larceny, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, whose verdict was, that he came to his death by cutting his throat in a fit of derangement. The Landmark states there were three other men in the room with him, two of whom were asleep. Clapp belonged to Lynn, and has left a wife and three children.—Courier.

Lowell.—At a town meeting in Lowell on Monday last, a report was read and accepted, proposing the erection of a Market House. A committee was appointed to purchase a site for the market, and to report a plan of the building. A vote also passed for erecting a new bridge over Concord river, and to raise \$5000 for the purpose.—Daily.

Fire at Brooklyn, N. Y.—The three adjacent tar-pentine factories of Messrs West, Ruggles, and Conklin, situated between Jay and Adams streets, near the Marine Railway, Brooklyn, were entirely consumed by fire on Friday evening with the greater part of their contents.

The report on the Bulletin that Mr. Brown late minister to France, had committed suicide, is incorrect. He had long been ill, and died with apoplexy, in his 73d year, esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.—N. Y. Star.

Incendiaries Apprehended.—A gang of robbers and incendiaries who have for two months past been committing depredations in Cincinnati, have been arrested. One of them has made confession. The ring-leaders are under 30 years of age.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The ship President, Captain Moore, arrived at New York on Tuesday from London. She sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th of March. London papers to the 14th and Portsmouth to the 16th have been received. There is no news of interest in England, in addition to our previous advices.

The intelligence from Paris is down to the evening of the 11th, up to which time the arrangements for the formation of a new ministry were not yet completed, but things had begun to assume a more decided appearance.

It is said that Switzerland is to be surrounded by a cordon of Austrian, Bavarian, and Württemberg troops. The pretence is that she excites her neighbors to insurrection.

The Paris Messenger of the 11th gives from the Imperial the following composition of the new Ministers:—M. de Broglie, Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; M. Guizot, the Interior; M. Duchatel, Finance; M. Duviergier d'Arnanville, Commerce; M. Remusat, Public Instruction; M. Dumon, Justice; Gen. Schneider, War, and M. Duperre, Marine.

The last accounts from Bayonne state that a reinforcement of the Queen's army of 5000 men had arrived in the neighborhood of Pampeluna. Mina, it is positively asserted, would take the field early in the spring, with an army of 56,000 men.

Austria.—A supplement extraordinary of the Vienna Gazette of the second March contains copies of autograph letters from Ferdinand, the new Emperor, addressed to the Colloredo, Grand Marshal, &c.; to Prince Metternich; to Count Kollowret, Minister of State, and to Gen. Count Hardegg, President of the Council of War.

To Prince Metternich he thus speaks:—

"Profoundly affected with the unfortunate event which has filled us all with sorrow, and overwhelmed myself in particular with the severest agony, I must for the present confine myself to acknowledging the services which you have rendered to my late exalted parent, to my family, and to the State; to the assuring you of my grace and favor; to calling upon you for a continuation of your services, and to commission you to announce to all those employed under you in the public service, either at home or abroad without exception, that they are confirmed in their various places, offices and dignities; and, further, that, in the full conviction of the consciousness and fidelity with which they will continue to discharge their duties according to the standing orders, I dispense with the solemn renewal of their oaths."

It is stated in the Augsburg Gazette, under the head of Constantinople, February 13, that Mehmet Ali has been seized with a nervous complaint that endangers his life. It is said he expressed regret he did not detest the Sultan, has ordered the tribute which was on board to be remitted to Constantinople to be disembarked, and has urged the return of Ibrahim Pacha from Syria. It adds, that the Sultan, on receiving the intelligence, summoned a Divan, and proposed to renew hostilities, but was advised to consult the Ambassadors of England and France, who have requested further instructions from their respective Courts, and that Lord Ponsonby had also ordered the movement of the British squadron.

The new Speaker, the Right Hon. James Abercromby, is in his 59th year, having been born the 7th of November, 1776. He is next brother to Lord Abercromby. Humphrey de Abercromby, living in 1313, younger son of Abercromby, of that ilk, was the lineal ancestor of Sir Alexander, of Birkenbog, first Baronet, supposed to be chief of that name, whose second son, Alexander of Tulibody, was grandfather of the gallant Sir Ralph, father of the Speaker and of General Sir R. Abercromby, G. C. B., who died in 1827. The Right Hon. gentleman, by his marriage with Mary Anne, daughter of Sir John, Bart., has an only son, Ralph Abercromby, Esq., now Charge d'Affaires at Berlin.—Herald.

A letter from Rome of the 8th February says—Don Miguel has returned from Genoa. He is to spend the carnival here and then return to Genoa, in the neighborhood of which city he has ordered a palace to be fitted up.

English Funds, March 13.—Consols 92½ for the account, and market very firm. Exchequer Bills have risen to 40 4½, and India Bonds to 22 24 premium.

French Funds, March 11.—Five per cents. 106, 90; Four per cents. 96, 30; Three per cents. 79, 65; Bank Shares, 1840.

Vienna, March 8.—Five per cents. Metalliques 99½; Four per cents. 92; Bank Shares 1276.

London Markets, March 13.—The prices of Cotton have advanced 4d per lb, and the sales this week have been nearly 3000 bales. The cargo of the Medora, from Mobile, 1200 bales, have been sold at 10s for Havre, at 10d per lb.

Still Later from France.—The packet ship Francis 1st, Capt. Castoff, arrived at New York on Wednesday from Havre. This ship brings accounts from Paris to the evening of the 12th ult., a little later than before received. The following Postscript of a letter, published in the New York Mercantile, contains some important information:—

P. S. March 12th. "We are informed to-day, that the difficulties respecting the Ministry are at length surmounted, and that the following arrangement is made, which will appear in the Moniteur to-morrow:—The Ministers remain as they were, with the changes of M. de Rigny being transferred to the War Department, and M. de Broglie being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council. This will be favorable to the American question, and the report of the Committee will probably be made in a few days, and we have no doubt the law will be voted by a large majority. Exchange on London is rising—is now 25, 35 a 22 1-2."

From the Mediterranean.—We have seen a letter from an officer dated at Port Mahon on board the Delaware, 74. Com. Patterson, as late as the 22d of December. All were well in the American squadron at that place. The Delaware, it was said, would leave Mahon in March, stop at several ports, ultimately touch at Cowes, and thence for New York.

We find, by our last French papers, that a French frigate had been despatched from Toulon, to watch the movements of the American squadron in the Mediterranean.—N. Y. Gaz.

Extract of a letter dated Mexico, February 26th. Eugene Robertson made an ascension in his balloon a few days since, during which he encountered a tempest, and was obliged to cross the mountains, which detained him three days. On his return to the city he was met by the population en masse with torches and music, and a body of the military, and escorted into the city and to the theatre.

Foreign Consuls.—The following gentlemen have been recognized by the President:—George Henry Siemon, Consul of Baravia, for the port of New York; D. Manoel Valdez, Vice Consul of Portugal for the port of Baltimore, and Joao Vaughan, Consul of Portugal for Philadelphia and ports of Pennsylvania, and in West Jersey.

The Mobile papers mention the disappearance of two children from Baldwin county, and the arrest of two negroes charged with murdering them. One of the children had been found in a dreadfully mutilated condition, and the confession of one of the negroes, discloses the horrible particulars of their unprovoked and fiendish violence.

Harrisburg, April 5, 1835.—The bill relative to constructing a canal to tide water, on the Maryland line, has passed the Senate by a large majority. The Improvement Bill passed the House this morning, by a vote of 47 in favor and 45 against a small extension and appropriation.

The Steamboat Augusta, plying between Savannah and Augusta, was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

THIRTY-FOUR Bills have been found by the Grand Jury this term:—Eleven of the indictments are against the boys Baxter and Smith, for stealing, and four against the "Reverend," alias, "Doctor Charles L. Cook," for receiving some of the stolen articles. The trials commenced yesterday morning; but no case of much public importance came on during the day.—Two cases, calculated to put people on their guard against travelling intelligence brokers and beggars, were disposed of.

John W. Clark was indicted for stealing a work-box, containing \$8 50, in money, and two breast pins, the property of D. Jones. One day, between 12 and 1, Mrs. Jones, while in an up-stairs' room, heard her parlor door, below, open, and some one enter, and on going to the head of the stairs, saw Clark coming out, and asked him what he wanted; he answered, "I wanted to see the gentleman, who wanted to hire a room." She being alone in the house, did not dare to descend, until he had departed, when she went down, and discovered that her work-box, which she had been using only ten minutes before, was gone. It was proved that Clark had been twice at the house before, on that and the preceding day, asking if any of the inmates wished to hire a room, or obtain situations, and had been answered in the negative. Verdict—Guilty.

William Doyle was indicted for stealing a bundle of clothes from the entry of a dwelling-house, where they had been placed to be taken by a washerwoman. A few minutes before the bundle was missed, he was seen to enter the house without a bundle; while in, he begged for some victuals, but refused some bread which was offered him, and, as he went out of the yard, he was discovered to have under his arm a bundle, which answered the appearance of the one missed. On the Sunday following, he came again a begging to the same house, but unconsciously, as he entered by a different door, and was secured by the owner of the bundle. Doyle asked the jury, "if they thought he could have been such a great fool as to go back to the house again, after had stolen the bundle from it." To this the County Attorney replied, "that thieves were constantly doing the most foolish things imaginable; and it frequently seemed as if Providence led them to betray themselves through their extreme folly."—Verdict—Guilty.

Michael Hamilton was indicted for having nine counterfeit bills of the Dorchester & Milton Bank, in his possession, with intent to pass the same. There was no possible question as to the fact of his having them in his possession, or that he had knowingly passed one, and offered another; and it came out on the cross-examination of Young, also indicted for the same offence, and his partner in the business, that Hamilton received the bills from one John S. Smith, who had been tried at Barnstable for a similar offence, and that Hamilton was examined as a witness in the defence. Young was introduced as a witness in Hamilton's behalf, notwithstanding that he himself is indicted, and the fact disclosed by him respecting Hamilton's connexion with the trial of Smith was altogether unexpected till it came out on the cross-examination, by Mr. Parker. Smith is the signer of the bills, and is supposed to be now in possession of the plate.—Verdict—Guilty.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir—The Spanish prisoners have urgently requested me to contradict a story, which appeared first in your Journal, and has been copied into other papers. It purports to be told by an American of respectability, who had it from the Captain of a Spanish Guineaman, who stated that he had it from some of the crew of the Panda. No names nor dates are given. If it was an honest Guineaman, it is to be presumed he took down the names of confessing pirates.

The general declaration of this American is that the statement thus made, and passed through so many hands, confirms the whole testimony of Perez; but the only fact specified is that Bernardo de Soto shot the boatswain dead, because he was going to reveal the piracy. If this had been true it is probable that Perez would have told it on the stand. He showed no reluctance to testify against the prisoners. Whether he would have omitted a fact, which would have been a great crime, and a confession of a greater than on trial, I leave the reflecting and candid to determine.

The following is all that Perez testified in relation to the death of the boatswain.

"The boatswain died at Fernando."—"He was a prisoner when he died."

"I said nothing at Fernando's Po on seeing the dead body of the boatswain. I did not say God forgive me for the false witness I have borne."

Silveira, another government witness, testified on this point:—

"I was present when the boatswain died at Fernando Po."

Neither of these nor any other witnesses mentioned the murder of the boatswain; nor that de Soto was at the island of Fernando Po when the death of the boatswain took place. In fact de Soto was then at the island of St. Thomas.

If de Soto had committed this crime, it would not only have been mentioned by Perez and Silveira, but would have been punished within the jurisdiction where it was committed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. L. CHILD.

The following is a letter of de Soto on this subject:—
Prison of the U. S. Boston, April 7, 1835.

My Esteemed Counsel—I have seen confirmed the calumny, (of which you spoke in your last visit), in an article of the Journal, called the Post, of yesterday. I regretted when I saw you that I could not know the source of such misrepresentations, but the sight of the article moves me to take the pen earnestly to supplicate you that you will please to reply and to destroy this falsehood through the medium of some newspaper, bearing in mind that according to the evidence at the trial, I was not at Fernando Po when the boatswain died on the 29th September in the Hospital of Fernando Po, that I had not at that time been at Fernando Po, nor a prisoner, but was taken prisoner at St. Thomas on the 5th of October following.

In like manner it did not appear in the cause that we had asked a passage in any vessel of Havana except the Esperanza, which so far from refusing, granted it to me and four more to St. Thomas. Wherefore I think that you must be convinced that this is a calumny, like all the rest on which the cause was founded. I implore you to refute.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient and humble servant.
BERNARDO DE SOTO.

Hon. John Quincy Adams is represented, in letters from Washington, to be suffering under considerable decay of his bodily vigor—his countenance pale and haggard, his gait less firm, and his features much sharpened.

The ship Mogul, Br. brig Maria, and Br. brig Voluna, which arrived at Savannah on the 31st ult. all three sailed from Liverpool on the same day, 11th February—a circumstance which would not probably occur again in an hundred voyages.

NOTICE.—The Marble and Precast Stone Cutters of Boston, have unanimously agreed not to work more than ten hours per day, in future—the time that mechanics work in other cities. In New-York the Stone Cutters receive higher wages than they do in Boston, and commence labor at 7 o'clock A. M. and continue to work until 5 P. M. It is not capable of doing a day's work, but it is not worthy of employment. The unemployed Stone Cutters of Boston are, therefore, determined to go where but ten hours' labor is required, rather than submit to the twelve hours system—if the master workmen persist in demanding that length of time for a day's work. This resolution has been made known by them to their brother workmen in New York and elsewhere, from which places they have been assured that they can find ready employment.

A SOCIETY OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN of literary attainments, have in contemplation, providing a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, of publishing a small literary newspaper, to be called the *Rose Bud*, exclusively for young children only. To be printed weekly at one dollar per annum. The publishers believe it might be an excellent substitute for Peter Parley's magazine. A list of subscribers is open at Amory Hall, 2d room, corner of West and Washington st., Boston.

GERMAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the German Charitable Society will be held on SATURDAY, April 11, at Mr. Pfaff's house, No. 162 Washington street, for the purpose of paying in one half of the amount subscribed, and of laying other matters of importance before the Society.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB, No. 1.—The Club will meet at Democratic Hall (Globe Hotel), on Monday Evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

MARRIED.—In this city, by Rev. Mr. Himes, John P. Leighton printer, to Margaret Serat.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Adams, William C. Webster, of the firm of Webster & Southard, to Mary C. Cushing, both of this city.

By Rev. Mr. Streeter, William H. Fowle to Susan Elizabeth Reed; Charles Hovey to Sarah Bean; Joshua F. Bowen to Joseph P. Tobey; Win. Annable to Betsy Maloney.

In Woburn, by Rev. Mr. Ripley, Jonathan B. Winn to Nancy W. Cummings.

In Woburn, by Rev. Mr. George Newell, of Brookline, Mass., to Susan Nute, of W.

DIED.—In this city, on Thursday morning, Rebecca S. daughter of Stephen W. and Rebecca F. Olney, 2 yrs and 2 months.

In Woburn, on Sunday last, Caroline Prentiss, daughter of Moses and Maria Whiting, 15.

In Keene, on Monday, Mr. Aaron Greene, Inspector of the Customs, 37.

In Franklin, N. Y., Mrs. Susannah Palmer, a native of Hebron, Ct, 91.

IMPORTATIONS.

HAVANA.—Brig Gazelle—41 hogsheds, 16 tierces molasses—450 boxes sugar—1 case, 4 boxes cigars—5 boxes sweet meats.

Brig Lucy Ann—437 hds, 31 tierces, 13 bbls molasses—11 boxes coffee—7 hds, 1 box sugar.

Ship Martha—240 boxes sugar—4 bales tobacco—2140 small boxes—92 boxes, 10 cases cigars—344 bags coffee—227 hds, 1 tierce molasses—46 cases honey—1800 cigars.

Brig Roman—670 boxes, 1 bbl sugar—423 hds, 1 tierce, 6 bbls molasses—21 tierces honey—15 boxes, 119 half do cigars—25,000 oranges.

AGUADILLA.—Sch. Boston—200 cases, 20 bbls, 103 bags coffee.

LA GUIRA.—Brig Wizard—127 zeroons indigo—1970 ox hides—3000 coffee.

ACQUIN.—Sch. Domingo—Sch. Caroline—430 bags, 4 bbls coffee—130,000 lbs logwood—3 tierces.

MATANZAS.—Brig Mechanic—255 hds, 8 tierces, 2 bbls molasses—2 bags coffee—3000 oranges.

Brig Telegraph—360 hds molasses.

APALACHICOLA.—Brig Sabra—300 bales cotton.

NEW ORLEANS.—Bark Commodore Morris—1145 bales cotton.

Brig Majestic—10 bbls sugar—3 bbls molasses—15 bales, 6 bags cotton—632 bbls pork—20 hds hams—1311 kegs, 214 half do.

PORT AU PRINCE.—Sch. Abigail—640 bags coffee—12,000 lbs logwood—5000 do lignumvite—3 tierces rags.

AUX CAYES.—Sch. Nile—1108 bags coffee—3800 lbs logwood—35 hides.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—APRIL 9, 1835

ARRIVED.

Bark Roman, Berry Havana 22d ult. Left ship Jacob Perkins, dis. ballast. Spoke 5th inst. off Cape Henry, sch. Jan, Savannah, for Philad; same time, saw brig Levant, of Boston, standing for the capes.

Sch. Com Morris, Perkins, New Orleans 15th, SW Pass 17th ult.

Brig Barclay, Clark, Aguililla 21st ult. Spoke 23d, lat 55, lon 67½, brig Julia, 15 ds in N York for Spanish Mail; 26th, lat 29, lon 69½, brig Carryall, from Philad; 8th inst. off Cape Ann, brig Lucy Washington, Martinique for Newburyport.

Sch. Majestic, Perry, New Orleans 15th, S W Pass 17th ult.

Brig Livingston, Daggett, Mobile.

Brig Robt Bruce, Tooker, Charleston.

Sch. Nile, Wright, Aux Cayes 15th ult. Left sch. Faithful, Norris, unc, capt sick on shore. Sailed in ex brig Castel, New Orleans.

Sch. Mary Dow, Valpey, Eastport, for Philadelphia. On Saturday last, 23 miles ESE of Chatham, carried away both masts, and lost every sail and spar, except mainmast and fore and main booms; with the latter erected a jurnmast, and on Sunday was supplied with a gaff topsail by sch. Edw Preble in Eastport for New York, which was set for a jib.

Sch. Clinton, Baker, Richmond.

Sch. Mt Moriah, Howes, Rappahannock.

Sch. Louise, Liscomb, Richmond.

Sch. Neptune, Towle, Norfolk.

Sch. Brutus, Cottrell, Georgetown, DC.

Sch. Vischer, Atwood, Albany.

Sch. Atlas, Howes, New York.

Sch. Alexander Cummings, Howes, New York.

Sch. Boston, Baxter, New York.

Sch. Mirror, New York.

Sch. Citizen, Pendleton, New York.

Sch. Empire, Baker, New York.

Brig Mary Hart, Staples, Philadelphia.

Sch. Rapid, Goodwin, Philadelphia.

Sch. Susan, Mathews, Philadelphia.

Sch. Fulcrum, Lomb, Philadelphia.

Sch. Armada, Philbrook, Fredericksburg.

Sch. Pallas, Mayo, Baltimore.

Sch. Nantucket, Hawes, Bath.

Sch. Mary, Heath, Bath.

ARRIVED.

Ship Tuscany, Littlefield, Calcutta 27th Nov. Sund Heads 1st Dec. Left ships Jessor, Kennedy, Boston unc; George, Lovell, Salem, do; Mt Vernon, Saunders, Boston 30; Liberty, Davis, Philad last of Dec. Passed St Helena 22d Feb.

Ship Martha, Knight, Havana, via Charleston, and the Vineyard.

Brig Nashua, Pringle, Mobile.

Brig Cazelle, Foxwell, Havana 26th ult. Left brig Cameo, Sayer, for Buenos Ayres at 2nd ult. Left brig Land, for Mobile at 23d. Sailed 22d, Emeline, Parsons, Charleston; Emerald, New York. In ex brig Euterpe, Turner, Cowes.

Brig Lucy Ann, Hunt, Havana 25th ult. Sailed in ex bark Falmouth, Merrill, Philadelphia. Spoke 27th, lat 24½, lon 40, brig Dromo, 16 ds in N York for Key West; 29th, lat 27, lon 79½, bark Otter, Mobile, for Liverpool.

Brig Attorney, Pessenden, Port au Prince 25th ult. Left bark Phœnix, for Wilmington, dis.

Brig Wizard, Baker, Laguna 17th ult. Sailed in ex sch Mechanic, Harding, Porto Cabello and New York.

Brig Telegraph, Blanchard, Matanzas 27th ult. Left brig Paulina, Wilson, for Boston; Hypocrite, dis. for do.

Brig Sabra, Winslow, Apalachicola.

Sch. Mexican, Burgess, Washington, NC.

Sch. Jaous, Mayo, St Johns, P. R., 1st, Jovos P. R., 15th ult. Spoke 22d, lat 24, lon 68, brig William, Norfolk, 20, for Kingston.

Sch. Caroline, Coombs, Aquin, St Domingo 12th ult.

Sch. Boston, Drink water, Aguililla 17th ult.

Sch. Hiram, Chase, Richmond.

Sch. Columbia, Vinal, Washington, NC.

Sch. Ploughboy, for Washington, N.

Sch. Wm Allen, for Bath, NC.

Sch. Eli, for Bath, NC.

Sch. Vanda, Bentley, Richmond.

Sch. Harriet, Ryder, Fredericksburg.

Sch. Mercey, Baxter, Philadelphia.

Sch. John, Crowell, Philadelphia.

Sch. Combline, Sears, Dennis, with cargo from the brig L. Vant.

Sch. Mari, Ingalls, New York.

Sch. Boston, Shepard, New York.

Sch. Stranger, Bartlett, New York.

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